

## Fourteen Killed in Excursion Wreck

Toronto, July 9.—Coming down the steep incline that leads to the sharp curve outside Queens Park, a car on the Niagara Falls Park & River Railway, loaded with excursionists from the Toronto Sunday school, Woodgreen Methodist, and St. John's Presbyterian churches, returning home after a day's picnicking, jumped the track, crashed against a trolley pole and tumbled turtle. The rear half of the car was completely wrecked and 10 persons were killed outright. The car was closely packed, and the number of injured is likely to total between 60 and 80. Many of the ladies were hurled to Niagara Falls, but a number were brought to this city on the Niagara line steamer. Of these four died during the trip across the lake, making a total of 14 dead.

As soon as possible word of the accident was sent to the military camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake, and doctors and medical equipment were hurried in motor cars to the scene. They at once took charge of the work of assisting the injured. A pouring rain added to the horrors of the situation.

The car was an open car-seated trolley, and it is estimated there were 160 people in and on it at the time of the disaster. The car would normally hold from 60 to 80 people, but a rain coming up suddenly, a rush was made by the crowd until it was filled to its utmost capacity.

Relief work was done quickly and well. Within an hour, and a half after the accident there remained only the wrecked car and the long, still, steel-covered remains to show that a terrible calamity had come to these people.

Left their home in the morning full of life and eager for the enjoyment of the day. The steamer carrying the dead and wounded that were brought to Toronto reached here shortly before 11 o'clock in a downpour of rain. It was met by all the available ambulances in the city, and these had to be supplemented by automobile cabs. A crowd of anxious relatives and friends were there to get word of their kin.

Yonge street was given over to the rushing motors that flew up and down the street with shrieking horns and clanging bells. Several trips were necessary before all were placed in the wards of the General Hospital. Many were lame and wore bandages on their heads and arms.

### KILLED OUTRIGHT.

Harold J. Patridge, organist and choirmaster of Woodgreen Church.  
Charles P. Jennings, accountant, Imperial Varnish Company.  
Albert Little, aged 12.  
Miss A. Westney.  
Miss Crombie, maid for Rev. J. McP. Scott.  
F. Bagn, Westminster Printing Company.

The body of a woman about 25 years old, who died on the way from Queenston to Niagara Falls, Ont., lies unidentified in Rogers' undertaking rooms, Niagara Falls.

The following died on board the steamer Chippewa:  
Mrs. Sloan, 24 Fairview Boulevard, mother of C. J. Sloan, manager of the Royal Bank of Canada.

Mrs. Hart, 421 Broadway Avenue, sister of Governor Chambers of Toronto jail.

Two other ladies are at Niagara Falls. They are Dorothy Keates, aged 7, and a young man unidentified. He is aged about 20 and wore a silver ring engraved "R. W." In his pocket was found a watch presented to Robert Watson for saving the life of a child.

## CRUISER OF ITALY'S NAVY TORPEDOED.

Rome, July 9.—The Italian armored cruiser *Amalfi* was torpedoed and sunk at dawn Thursday morning by an Austrian submarine while taking part in a reconnaissance in the Upper Adriatic. It was announced Thursday night by the ministry of marine. Most of the members of the crew were saved.

The text of the statement follows: "A reconnaissance in force was accomplished in the Upper Adriatic Thursday night. The *Amalfi*, which took part in the reconnaissance, was torpedoed at dawn by an Austrian submarine and soon listed heavily to port."

The commander, before giving orders to the crew to jump overboard, cried "Long live the King! Long live Italy!" The entire crew, drawn up along the stern, echoed the shout, giving a remarkable exhibition of courage and discipline.

"The commander, who was the last to leave, slipped overboard shortly before the *Amalfi* sank. Nearly all the officers and crew were saved."

The *Amalfi*, which was completed in 1908, had a displacement of 9,958 tons, and was 426 feet long. Her complement in times of peace was 684. The extremity of the Istria peninsula is about 55 miles southeast of Trieste. The Austrian naval stronghold is situated in the Upper Adriatic. It is thought the reconnaissance referred to in the Italian statement was in this section of the Adriatic.

## THE CADET SPORTS AT LACOMBE

One of the most enjoyable as well as successful days' sport ever held in Lacombe was the Cadet sports, held on July 1st, and to say that the boys and girls enjoyed themselves is putting it mildly. One and all went home declaring they had the day of their lives, and the committee in charge feel so gratified with the result of the day, which was given up entirely to the young folks, that they feel this day should and will be kept up each year.

The shooting event for the two medals donated by A. A. Gilmore and Dr. R. G. Gilmore (Lacombe Bakery) occupied the boys during the morning. There were 21 boys took part in this contest, shooting 24 rounds each, but no award was made, as it was decided to have another shoot later to award the prizes. Promptly at 12:30 p.m., on the arrival of the train from the south, which brought the Red Deer Cadet bugle band, under Sgt.-Major Harvey, the Lacombe Cadets lined up at the station and marched to the Fair Grounds, headed by the band and followed by a large crowd of interested spectators, and immediately the afternoon's sports and races began, following being the winners of the events:

100 yard race, boys 14 and under—1, E. McGill; 2, Stanley Kent; 3, Harry Vickerson.  
100 yard race, boys over 14—1, Tom Grant; 2, E. McGill; 3, Dave McDonald.  
220 yard race, boys 14 and under—1, E. McGill; 2, Gordon Gilmore; 3, Frank Watt.  
220 yard race, boys over 14—1, Tom Grant; 2, E. McGill; 3, Dave McDonald.  
75 yards, for girls 14 and under—1, Eleanor Ritz; 2, Marion Watt; 3, Grace Outhouse.  
Quarter mile race—1, Arlo Hall; 2, Tom Grant; 3, Percy Lawton.

Standing hop-step-and-jump, boys 14 and under—1, Ed. Springbett; 2, Gordon Gilmore.  
Standing hop-step-and-jump, boys over 14—1, Tom Grant; 2, Willie Parsons.

Running hop-step-and-jump, boys 14 and under—1, Gordon Gilmore; 2, Ed. Springbett.

Running hop-step-and-jump, boys over 14—1, Tom Grant; 2, Willie Parsons; 3, Hill Kent.

Half mile relay race—1, Tom Grant; 2, E. McGill; 3, A. McPherson and H. Malcolm (Red Deer team).  
108 yard race, boys over 10 years—1, H. Watt; 2, B. Harrington; 3, Gordon Ritz.

Three-legged race—1, Oliver Vickerson and Harold McLeod; 2, T. Watt and D. M. McDonald.

Throwing baseball—1, Arlo Hall; 2, Dave McDonald.  
Half mile race—1, Angus McPherson; 2, Arlo Hall.  
Kicking football—1, Frank Watt; 2, Harry Vickerson.  
Running high jump, boys 14 and under—1, Rho Gilmore; 2, Gordon Gilmore.

Running high jump, boys over 14 years—1, John McDonald; 2, Arlo Hall.

Running broad jump, boys 14 and under—1, Rho Gilmore; 2, Gordon Gilmore; 3, F. Watt.

Running broad jump, boys over 14 years—1, Arlo Hall; 2, F. Cole; 3, Hill Kent.

Wheelbarrow race—1, W. Parsons and F. Nelles; 2, H. McLeod and H. Vickerson.

Boat race—1, F. Watt; 2, Robbie Watt; 3, Gordon Bulger.

Highest aggregate prize, boys 14 and under—won by Gordon Gilmore, 11 points.

Highest aggregate prize, boys over 14 years—won by Arlo Hall, 16 points.

Girls' basket ball—Poncha team having failed to come down, this game was between the Lacombe team and a picked team of young ladies of Lacombe. The former won easily, which shows that practice makes perfect.

The committee wish to thank those who so generously contributed towards the day's program, and are sure the boys and girls highly appreciate the generosity of the donors: C. C. Curtis, for fixing up the track and basketball grounds; O. W. Thorne, for basketball balls; Trimble & Garland, lumber; John Barnett, poles.

Lacombe business men for the prizes as per program—C. B. Halpin, for printing; McDonald & McBride, \$5.00; Merchants Bank, \$5.00; Hop Chung, \$5.00; Andrew Gilmore, \$5.00; Edwin H. Jones, \$5.00; W. E. Jones, \$2.00; D. W. Garner, \$2.50; Dr. Harrington, \$2.00; F. L. Smith, \$2.00; Dr. Cameron, \$1.00; L. B. Miller, \$1.00; Vickers & Kruse, \$1.00; Dr. Harrington, \$1.00; Dr. Sharpe, \$1.00; F. Parsons, \$1.00; R. Kent, \$2.00; I. H. McArthur, \$2.00; A. E. Dean, \$1.00; A. T. Inskip, \$1.00; R. C. Metzgar, \$1.00; R. McQuillan, \$1.00; W. Reid, \$1.00; M. B. Macdonald, \$1.00; A. W. McLeod, \$1.00; Dairy Lunch, 50c; B. C. Cafe, 50c; Wing Sing, 50c; gate receipts, \$27.75. Total, \$81.25.

## FRENCH COMMANDER AT DARDANELLES IS SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Paris, July 6.—General H. J. E. Gourard, commander of the French expeditionary force at the Dardanelles, has been wounded and is returning to France. This announcement is made in the French official statement, issued Saturday night, which adds that the general, who received his injuries by the explosion of a shell, which fell near an ambulance, is not dangerously wounded.

"General Gourard, commander of the French forces at the Dardanelles, has been wounded by the explosion of a shell, which fell near an ambulance where the general had gone to visit the wounded. He is returning to France, his life not being endangered."

"General Bailloud (formerly commanding the French troops in Algeria) has taken General Gourard's place provisionally."

## A CASE OF SUICIDE.

A telegraph dispatch appearing in the dailies of Saturday last conveyed the intelligence that Dr. R. P. Bonin, who had been practising medicine here for about ten months, had committed suicide at Kipp, Alberta, by cutting his throat with a razor.

It was pretty generally understood that the doctor was a victim of the drug habit and as such was subject to periods of depression. The father of the deceased is a barrister in Montreal, and it is understood that he wired instructions as to the disposition of the remains. Mrs. Bonin left for the south on Saturday morning—Guide, Rocky Mountain House.

## Canada Helps on Shell Shortage

Ottawa, July 9.—In a memorandum issued Tuesday by Senator Loughheed, acting minister of militia, it is said that the shell committee will shortly issue a statement setting forth the amount of orders placed in Canada for the manufacture of empty shells and of fixed ammunition. Canada, it is said, is capable of turning out empty shells in very large numbers by means of the organization which has been established through the efforts of the shell committee during the past nine months.

The British government, however, has advised the shell committee that they want fixed ammunition instead of empty shells and they do not require any more empty shells at present.

The present situation is that the factory output for shells in the Dominion exceeds the output of the brass cartridge cases or primers, and until such a time as the output of the latter approximates that of the former, nothing would be gained by placing further orders for empty shells.

The output of the factories now engaged in the production of brass cartridge cases will soon be equal to the present output of the factories engaged in the manufacture of empty shells. The memorandum gives also an exhaustive review of the orders placed in Canada by British, French and Russian governments. Payments to Canadian manufacturers by the Russian government for shells, it is said, will probably reach \$10,000,000.

## BALKAN ALLIES ON WAY TO FRONT

Vancouver, July 9.—Preparations have been made to receive the 147 Serbians and Montenegrins from Arizona that were held up on the U. S. border but later released. George Chejovitch, commissioned by the Royal Montenegro Mission in New York, is in charge of the arrangements at this end and will see the men through to Three Rivers, Quebec, where the Canadian concentration camp has been established. He says that besides the 147 men from the United States, around 50 and 60 from Anyox would reach Vancouver, and others would meet the contingent from Prince George and other northern points.

Mr. Chejovitch pointed out the gratitude that was due to the Serbians who belong to the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, who had enlisted for service with the allies. These provinces had been annexed by Austria in 1907, but the people were all Serbians. There are already 42 Serbians and Montenegrins at the militia camp at Vernon and they will meet the special train to be despatched from here at Sicamous and go on to Three Rivers, Quebec.

The stay at the Quebec camp will be short, probably about three weeks, and the whole contingent will go to Europe to receive their final training. At least 15,000 men are expected to be sent from Canada, and not 5,000, as was expected.

## ALLIED TROOPS IN FINE SHAPE

New York, July 9.—The condition of the allied troops along the western battlefield was described as excellent by Dr. G. Sterling Ryerson, president of the Canadian Red Cross and surgeon-general of the Canadian forces, who reached here Wednesday on the steamship *Kapone* from Havre. "During my absence I visited almost the entire battlefield along the Aisne and the Marne," Dr. Ryerson said. "I found the condition of the Canadians and other allied troops excellent, and the spirits of the men."

"Within two months there will be out under way along the entire

western front a tremendous drive, which will be the greatest that this war has seen. General Joffre recently said that the Germans would be out of France by the first of the coming year, and from what I have seen and heard, I have every reason to believe they will be. The war will be over in another year, and the German will be defeated."

## LEGAL OPINION UPHOLDS CONTENTIONS OF OPPOSITORS OF LIQUOR ACT

Some prominent workers in favor of the proposed Liquor Act have been trying to mislead the public, by declaring that the burden of proof does not rest upon the accused until he has proved himself innocent of the charge. This is absolutely false and anyone reading the Act must know that they are trying to mislead the public.

The two letters below will show that a man being accused of the violation of the Liquor Act is guilty by law, until he proves himself innocent, even though an end of his sees fit to lay a charge without any foundation whatsoever.

July 8th, 1915.

Mr. F. L. Smith.

Dear Sir:—I have now considered the question you submitted to me this morning, viz:—Upon whom the burden of proof rests in the case of a prosecution under "The Liquor Act."

There is no question whatever that the burden of proving innocence is thrown upon the accused. I refer you to Sections 48, 51, 53, 54 and 55 of the Act, and you will find that in each of those Sections it clearly states that the burden of proof rests on the accused party.

I enclose you my copy of the Act in which I have marked and underlined the points in question. You will find these sections on pages 12 and 13. When you have marked your copy of the Act, kindly return mine to me.

Yours very truly,  
(Signed) EDWIN H. JONES.

July 8, 1915.

Mr. F. L. Smith.

Dear Sir:—With reference to your request of today's date, we have carefully examined the proposed Liquor Act on which the Provincial vote is being taken on the 21st of July, and particularly Sections 48 to 55 inclusive.

We find that in criminal prosecutions under these Sections of the Act, in certain circumstances the burden of proving that he is innocent lies on the accused.

This is particularly the case under Section 54, where if any person is charged with any one of all of the offences under the Act for which severe penalties are provided, then all the prosecution has to do is to prove that the accused had the liquor in his possession required for the offence, and then the accused requires to prove conclusively that he did not commit the offence.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) MACDONALD & McBRIDE.

## 10 RACE HORSES LOST IN WRECK.

Cincinnati, July 9.—A Pennsylvania railroad train, carrying race horses from Latonia to the eastern tracks, was wrecked at Terrace Park. Nineteen of the best horses that raced at the Latonia meet were killed. It was rumored also that two caretakers were killed and 19 others injured, including several jockeys. The large racing stable of E. R. Bradley was on the train.

## Fishing Boat Sinks German Submarine

New York, July 9.—The charge that English fishing boats are armed and that the sinking of the German submarine U14 was due to an attack by five such armed fishing vessels, is made in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* of June 16. The paper publishes a dispatch from its Amsterdam correspondent, who says that Capt. Groetveld, of the Schevening fishing vessel, No. 347, saw the submarine sunk by the fishing boats. The dispatch says:

"The submarine perceived early that it was facing an armed English fishing vessel carrying a 7.5 marine gun and two English marines. Presumably it failed to see the four other armed English boats nearby because of the mist."

"The submarine fired a shot to inform the crew of the fishing vessel that they must leave the ship. But the fishing vessel at once summoned the other armed vessels by means of a signal lamp, and these at once turned a salvo upon the submarine, striking its fore part. The fore part of the ship immediately blew up, while the other part remained under water. The submarine could no longer drive. Thereupon, as the crew apparently would not surrender in spite of the ship, it was rammed. The submarine sank. It rose a few minutes later, whereupon the crew of 24, equipped with life belts, jumped overboard, while the craft went down again. The men were picked up by the fishing steamer and taken to Peterhead. The fishing steamers belonged to Grimsby."

## ONTARIO CROPS ARE IN DANGER.

Toronto, July 9.—Unless the war weather ceases the crops in the northern part of the province are in the great section from Port Arthur to the western limits of the province will prove a serious disappointment.

W. B. Roadhouse, deputy minister of agriculture, and C. F. Bailey, assistant deputy minister, have returned from a two weeks' tour of inspection in Northwestern Ontario, and their opinion of the outlook was anything but optimistic.

"They have had rain practically every day since the first of June," states Mr. Roadhouse, "and in many districts the fields are literally covered with water. The crops went into the ground in poor condition and over a much larger area than ever before, but they have been held back to such an extent by the cold, wet weather that unless they get some warm, dry weather from now on there will be a big shortage. In many places the potatoes are already rotting in the ground."

## SOLDIERS ASK FOR NEWS FROM HOME LAND

Ottawa, July 9.—Sir George H. Perley, acting high commissioner to Sir Joseph Pope, under-secretary of state for external affairs, has pointed out that one of the chief wants of the wounded Canadian soldiers in the hospitals of the United Kingdom at present is news from home. The men are simply longing for Canadian newspapers, and the government has decided to utilize the services of the Canadian Red Cross Society in London.

The request is made to Canadians of all classes who desire to meet the wishes of the wounded men, to send clean copies of daily and weekly newspapers addressed to Lady Drummond, Canadian Red Cross Society, 14 Cockspur Street, London S. W. The postage rate on Canadian newspapers to England is one cent for four ounces, provided the packages are inscribed "By Canadian Steamship."







## The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

### BRITISH PUBLIC NOW THINK WAR WILL NOT COME TO END SOON.

London, June 27.—The Russians are again retreating in Galicia, both to the north and south of Meberg, and in Poland the Germans have launched another attack against Warsaw in the form of a drive from the north through Przasnysz.

The new blow at the Polish capital has been preceded by a terrific artillery action. The fact is recorded by the Russians themselves, but it is too early to say whether it means a serious offensive, the first clash having developed a bayonet encounter, the result of which neither side records.

Neither Berlin nor Vienna makes reference to the conflict in this region, confining their statements to the Galician situation, where victories are claimed in various sectors from the Bessarabian frontier to Rawa Ruska, north of Lemberg.

What is more important, the Germans claim that the Teutonic forces have crossed the Dniester northwest of Haliz, and have driven the Russians some miles into the hills.

Not since the war began has the English public been convinced that it will be a long one. Those who took this view months ago were called pessimistic, but now it is generally admitted that the Russian armies must fight for months to come, under tremendous disadvantages, and that in the meantime the much-heralded big general movement on the western front must be indefinitely postponed, while the entente powers thoroughly reorganize their methods.

While the campaign for ammunition in Great Britain is at its height, it must be assumed that Germany is straining every fibre to the same end and calling into play her inventive skill so as to increase the deadly mechanism of warfare, to offset the inevitable and terrible drain on her cash.

The present consensus of opinion among military writers in London is that Germany intends further to push her eastern victories with another battering ram stroke toward Warsaw, and in an endeavor to seize the city and the whole line of the Vistula. The line of offensive now directed from the Przasnysz region is along the valleys of the Omulew and Przo, tributaries of the river Naroc, which flows across North Poland and joins the bend of the Vistula above Warsaw.

In the west the minor movements to and fro were continued by a German advance of a few hundred yards to the north of Arras, gaining a foothold on the Creux d'Alain road. The assault, as usual, was accomplished by a violent bombardment. The Germans announced that their artillery situated at the cathedral at Arras was bombarded, so it is quite likely damage was done the cathedral.

In other parts of the allies' front, bombardments and attacks have occurred on both sides, but no important movement is apparent.

Petrograd, June 26.—The following official statement was issued today at the headquarters of the Russian general staff:

"As the result of a strong German offensive in the direction of Przasnysz Friday, a desperate battle, which continues, began in that region.

"The enemy attacked Friday in the region of Rawarska. The Russians took 2,000 prisoners during counterattacks in the direction of Zolkiew and Lemberg Thursday, and 1,000 prisoners in repulsing the desperate attacks of great forces on the Dniester.

"There has been no essential change in the Shashi region. "On the Naroc front an attempted offensive by the enemy on the 24th in the Omulew front cost him severe losses. Rows of bodies were left in front of our trenches, and the number of prisoners was increased to 159.

"In the Orzycy Valley, on the night of the 24th and 25th, we repulsed a fresh offensive by great enemy forces. Then, delivering a counterattack, we captured a work which we lost the day before and took five machine guns. Northwest of the town of Zawi chost, an enemy battalion, which imprudently approached our en-

tanglements, was annihilated by our cross fire.

"Calm prevails on the Taney front.

"Near the town of Bobek, on the 25th, there was a desperate battle.

"On the Dniester from Khodoroff to Halicz we continued to repulse desperate attacks by great Austro-German forces.

"On the front of the Dniester and the Pruth, on the 24th, we also made some progress."

#### LIST OF ENUMERATORS.

The following is a list of the enumerators for the electoral division of Lacombe, giving name of place, enumerator, and address:

1. Saskatchewan River—Bert W. Allen, Rocky Mountain House.
2. Lobstick—J. W. Christian, Bingley.
3. Golden Valley—Wm. H. Reid, Leslieville.
4. Medicine River—Chas. L. Withers, Wittenburg.
5. Gilby—Daniel Clausen, Gilby.
6. Calkins—Carl L. Thomas, Lockhart.
7. Vigs—Hans Skjonnsterg, Bentley.
8. Bentley—James P. McPherson, Bentley.
9. Outlet—J. G. Evernden, Lacombe R.R. No. 1.
10. Aspelund—E. A. Wigmore, Blackfalds.
11. Lincoln—J. H. Rose, Lacombe.
12. Arbordale—E. H. Aldwinckle, Lacombe.
13. North Lacombe—Wm. G. Sage, Lacombe.
14. South Lacombe—R. M. Gibson, Lacombe.
15. Blackfalds—Joseph Capron, Blackfalds.
16. Canyon—Frank Jones, Lacombe.
17. East Lacombe—Samuel Henderson, Lacombe.
18. Morningside—John Blackstock, Morningside.

For sports. Prizes will be given in all events.

- The following is a list of the prizes in the different events:
21. Brookside—Albert Boyd, Brookside.
  22. Ross Place—Thos. J. Ross, Clive.
  23. North Star—F. J. Sisson, Clive.
  24. Clive—Guy C. Wilson, Clive.
  25. Nebraska—L. J. Harris, Tees.
  26. Tees—C. D. McMillan, Tees.
  27. Lignite—C. B. Howe, Alix.
  28. Alix—S. Cruickshank, Alix.
  29. Carrol—J. E. Merryfield, Alix.
  30. Wells—Wm. G. Wells, Bashaw.
  31. Mirror—H. G. Good, Mirror.

#### RUSSIAN MILITARY EXPERTS BELIEVE THAT AUSTRO-GERMAN DRIVE HAS BEEN STOPPED

Petrograd, July 2.—In the opinion of Russian military experts the Austro-German drive in Galicia has been definitely checked. They now look for a great turning movement by the Russian troops that will force the abandonment of the German offensive between the Wieprz and Bug rivers in Russian Poland, where hard fighting is still in progress.

In their withdrawal before the superior forces of the enemy, the Russians have shortened the distance over which it is necessary to transport reinforcements and ammunition. The Germans and Austrians have lengthened their lines of communication.

All reports from the front agree that there has been a notable slackening in the artillery fire of the Austro-German forces. This is due to the fact that in their advance eastward they have "run away" from their ammunition supply in the hope of piercing the Russian front, a plan that is declared by the Russian leaders to have completely failed.

#### FOUR DROWNED IN LAKE ST. CLAIR

Wallaceburg, Ont., July 6.—Four Wallaceburg people were drowned in Lake St. Clair at 5:30 Sunday afternoon. The victims are Mr. and Mrs. Chester McDougall, Mrs. W. A. Howard and Miss Eva Fethergill. They were members of a party of nine

in a motor boat. The craft was swamped by waves during a storm which came on suddenly. The other five members of the party were rescued by another launch which rushed to the scene. Details of the tragedy are lacking. The survivors are Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Davis, Miss Steinbohl, J. A. Fethergill, brother of the girl who was drowned, and Herbert McDougall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chester McDougall, who also were lost. All are of Wallaceburg.

#### ROGERS DENIES HE IS TO BE SUCCEEDED BY R. B. BENNETT.

Winnipeg, June 27.—Hon. Robert Rogers arrived in Winnipeg tonight to take charge of the Conservative registration. He intends to remain here for a week. On being questioned as to the truth of a rumor in the west to the effect that he was resigning from the cabinet to be succeeded by R. B. Bennett, M.P. for Calgary, Mr. Rogers exclaimed: "What rot," adding that it was not worth contradicting.

Ottawa, June 26.—Sir Robert Borden is expected to leave for England at an early date, where he will confer with the British authorities on many matters of interest to the Dominion. It is understood that R. B. Bennett, M.P. for Calgary, will accompany him.

Major-General Sam Hughes, who tonight is visiting at his home in Lindsay, is also expected to leave for Great Britain in the near future.

#### FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Preston, Ont., July 6.—As a result of a motor accident, Miss Florence Mickler was killed here Sunday. In company with her father and three sisters, Miss Mickler was motoring to Glenora. The car was travelling about ten miles an hour when something went wrong with the steering gear and it went over the bank. Miss Florence was in the front seat with her father, and with him, was pinned beneath the car. The three girls in the rear seat crawled out and were able to release the other two. Miss Florence was dead when taken out and the father was almost blinded by gasoline and had a severe laceration to his hip. The other three daughters were uninjured.

#### BIRTHRATE IN FRANCE DROPS TO A LOW POINT

Paris, July 2.—The decline in the birthrate of France has been particularly noticeable since the war began. The rate in 1914 averaged a thousand births daily, but at the beginning of 1915 the figures dropped to 850, and there has been a rapid decline since then. In the week of June 6 to 12, which was the last week recorded, there were only 366 births in the entire country.

A tax on bachelors and the prolonging of military service, while decreasing that of the fathers of families, and a diminution in the taxes on heads of families, are among the measures being urged to help solve the problem.

#### DOUBLE CRIME IN HAMILTON

Hamilton, July 2.—Dr. Harry Williams was shot and instantly killed in his office this morning, and Hepworth Holmes, of Graysenhurst, was fatally wounded, dying tonight without regaining consciousness. The shooting occurred in Dr. Williams' office at about eleven o'clock this morning. Murder and suicide are apparent in the case, and it is believed Holmes shot the doctor and committed suicide when the latter refused to treat him for advanced tuberculosis. Dr. Williams had told Holmes' sister that treatment was useless.

#### GERMAN THREATS ABOUT WARSAW

London, July 6.—A dispatch from Petrograd to Reuter's Telegram says: "A great number of civilians are leaving Warsaw in order not to hamper military operations. German aeroplanes are dropping messages into Warsaw stat-

ing that the city will be in the possession of the Germans within a month.

"The Germans, it is known, have drawn up lists of prominent people whom they plan to hang for their Russian sympathies."

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## Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

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## OPINIONS OF OPPONENTS OF THE LIQUOR ACT

### ASHAMED OF THEIR OFF-SPRING

(By E. Carson)

One of the very strongest arguments against the proposed Liquor Act is the fact that the temperance people themselves are keeping the provisions of the Act as much in the dark as possible, and instead of making it the centre of their campaign, are dodging discussion of the measure.

The Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform League took good care to keep the Liquor Act out of sight until after the necessary number of signatures had been secured to their petitions; though they did roll a bluff when they presented their petitions to the electors by attaching thereto copies of the Act, knowing perfectly well that no man would be able to read and digest a 74-clause act in a few minutes. They were perfectly safe there. And now that the campaign is on, now, when the voting day draws nearer and nearer, they still refuse to come out into the open and discuss their Act. Instead they are flooding the country with literature depicting all the horrors to which the human race is heir and charging them up to the liquor business, the inference thus being deliberately thrown out that by voting for the proposed Liquor Act the elector is voting to alleviate or remove these evils.

But, like any other organization or individual who tries to carry on a propaganda of deception, the temperance people have unwittingly shown up the fallacy of their own campaign during the last week or so. All over the province there have recently been distributed large posters by the Temperance and Moral Reform League in which it is claimed that "two thirds of the drunkards of the country acquire the habit before they are twenty-one years of age, nearly one-third before they are sixteen years old, and about seven per cent before they are twelve years old." Obviously, these figures are a vile slander against the children of the Province, but suppose one takes the temperance people at their word; what do these figures show?

The Liquor License Ordinance specifically forbids the sale of alcoholic liquors to any person under twenty-one years of age. (See page 27, section 77). Where then do the small army of minors above referred to come in contact with drinking? A few of them may possibly obtain the liquor in licensed houses. But we doubt if the Ordinance is particularly well enforced in Alberta, and temperance people are not justified in declaring it is not unless they have proof of what they say—and backbone enough to produce it. The fact of the matter is that this large majority of young people acquire the habit of drinking OUTSIDE THE BAR-ROOM—THEY GET IT IN THE HOME, at social functions of one kind and another—not in the bar.

Thus, according to the temperance literature, the large majority of excessive drinkers acquire the habit before they are twenty-one years of age, and they propose to remedy this by closing the hotel, although no person can get liquor at a hotel who is under twenty-one. The religious papers print columns after columns emphasizing the influence of the home on the child; the country is dotted all over with churches, and, sometimes as many as four or five in a village of 1,000 population, yet nearly all the excessive drinkers we are told acquire the habit before they are twenty-one. What is the matter with the homes? What are all the churches doing? And they are backed up by the Liquor License Ordinance which forbids positively the sale of liquor to minors? It must appear to the unprejudiced observer that instead of closing the hotels the temperance people should be holding a post-mortem over their

religious institutions to ascertain what is the matter with them.

But, most astonishing still, they now want to close the hotel and at the same time leave the home open.

If the above-mentioned temperance literature is true, if all these minors acquire the habit of excessive drinking before they are twenty-one, the fault is not in the hotel, and if liquor is to be excluded from any place it should be from the place where the juveniles come in contact with it. This is another situation where the Liquor Act falls down hard, and is another reason why every temperance man in the province should vote AGAINST the proposed Liquor Act on July 21st.

"If the proposed Liquor Act is as weak as you claim it is, and if it is true that the Direct Legislation Act is so constructed as to effectively prevent its application to this prohibitive Act, what then is the object of the temperance people in bringing on the vote next July?"

The above question was put a few days ago by a man who says he is in favor of prohibition, though he has not been very active in the campaign. If he has any remaining doubts as to the weakness of the proposed Liquor Act, all he has to do is read it over a few times as we have done, and he will very easily discover what a huge fiasco it really is; and if he still doubts our contention that the Direct Legislation Act is unworkable in this case, or the claim of the Methodist Conference of Alberta in that respect, we would again advise him to get a copy of that Act, also, and read what it says.

As to the object of the Temperance and Moral Reform League in taking a vote under these conditions, their object is quite patent *viz.*, the campaign affords a splendid opportunity for the presentation of temperance arguments in every nook and corner of the province.

But there are a few matters which the League, with characteristic forgetfulness, has failed to take into consideration. It would be entirely their own business if the temperance party chose to inaugurate a campaign of education against the use of alcohol, and they might thus sweep the province from end to end without arousing the slightest active opposition—except perhaps from the actual license holders. But when they organize a campaign, under the guise of "Prohibition," which they know at the very beginning cannot possibly end in the adoption of such measures, which at best can only alter the method of regulating the liquor business, depriving the Province of the revenue but still leaving the expenditure necessary to enforce the Act, when they enter upon such an undertaking in a manner that will cost the province tens of thousands of dollars at a time when hundreds of people do not know where their next meal is coming from, when business firms on all sides are being forced to the wall and commercial pursuits generally are in a panic state, and there is need of husbanding every dollar in the country, when the temperance people embark on such undertaking under any such fool-hardy conditions then they need not be at all surprised to find life-long temperance workers opposed to them at every turn.

It cost the Province of Alberta just \$171,076.33 to hold an election on April 17th, 1913, and we know of no reason why this "prohibition" vote will cost any less. Just remember that fact, and then look around you. What do you see? Children going breakfastless to school and supperless to bed—and the government has had to step issuing cheques for the relief of these people because they had no more cash to use for the purpose. The Coleman mines in normal conditions employ about eight hun-

drod men—they are not employing a hundred regularly now. What are the others doing? They cannot get work anywhere else, there is no work available anywhere. They were able to eke out an existence during the winter by working at 25c an hour semi-occasionally on work that was financed by government funds. But the funds are now exhausted, there is no more work, what now?

We know of one hotel-keeper here at The Pass, who has kept half a dozen families practically all winter, and if the Temperance and Moral Reform League of Alberta would follow his example and use some of its funds to feed some of the neglected and hungry children of the province instead of bringing on its bogus "Prohibition" campaign at this time it would be doing something to merit the confidence and respect of the people of the province. It is useless to theorize to a hungry man by telling him that it is well for him to go hungry now, if, by doing so, the Liquor Act will be boosted; for when that Act comes into effect the province will have unemployed thousands of dollars annually that are now being spent in alcoholic liquors. The province won't save because the Act will not give prohibition; but the province will have less money than ever to work on, as it will still have to keep a small army of license inspectors, etc., to enforce the Act, while every cent of revenue from the Liquor business to the province is eliminated.

When the Provincial Government took away from the towns all the revenue that formerly accrued from local liquor licenses the towns had to raise the rate of assessment or taxation.

The province will have to do exactly the same thing.

VOTE "NO" ON JULY 21st.

### A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER'S VIEWS

June 28th, 1915.

Editor Lacombe Guardian,  
Sir:—Assuming there will be no objection on your part to publish this letter, please accept my thanks in advance.

I have of late been very much perturbed over the "sought-for" quarrel of the Prohibitionists against the Liquor men. Much good ink has been spilt in the efforts of both factions to prove their contention, but I conclude that the onus of proof lies with the anti-liquor party and to date they have made out a very poor case, and consequently judgment will be rendered against them.

The prime object of the anti is the ultimate banishment of the bar, and to secure this degradation they have launched a bill known as "The Liquor Act." Personally I do not bother very much about the literature of the pros and cons, but when I read the Act in toto I am impelled to the belief that my duty lies in the casting of my vote against the proposed measure. I am convinced that chaos is in store for our province if the Liquor Act is passed.

We have read much of late of the contentions of both factions, "that the application of Prohibition in various states of the U.S.A. and provinces of Canada has worked good and bad," according to the views of the parties presenting their case, but I have yet to see one literary finger pointed at the large and beautiful tract of land lying south of Lethbridge known as the Mormon country.

Before I proceed further let me add that I am the father of a large family, having several grown up sons and daughters, and that I am writing absolutely without prejudice.

Now, this Mormon settlement, from Sterling south to Cardston and its environs is "dry" by special dispensation of the Alberta Government tendered at the time of the Mormon trek from Salt Lake and other Utah cities. This Mormon country could not go le-

gally "wet," try as it would. It therefore seems to me an anomalous state of affairs when these people should be allowed to vote on a question that does not concern them.

The Morning Albertan in a despairing wail warns the electors of the ballot pluggers. Does it not occur to you that right here there is the slickest piece of ballot plugging being pulled off in the history of the west. Why in the name of British Fairplay should the people of that territory be permitted to cast their votes on a subject that vitally concerns the province, but does not directly or indirectly concern them.

To continue, an exemplification of the foolish enactment of "dryness" is to be found in that self-same Mormon settlement.

Without prejudice to the many business friends I met in the towns of Raymond, Sterling, Magrath and Cardston. I will reiterate a few of the discrepancies of the present proposed "Liquor Act."

1. All the various towns in the Mormon settlement quoted, are in the same happy or unhappy position of sending out of town for their "booze" as we shall be if the "Liquor Act" goes on the Statutes. I can refer you to the police and license department for further particulars as to the efficacy of Local Option in the Mormon territory. The wholesale liquor men of Lethbridge have found it "duck-soup" entering for that particular portion of "dry" Alberta.

2. I have stood on the depot platforms, and met many incoming trains from the "wet belt," and it has been a revelation to me to see the amount of beers, liquors, etc., coming regularly from the "express" cars of the incoming passenger trains; and all this in a reputed "dry" country. My con-

tention is that local option in that territory has failed, and for this reason. As a commercial man, I re-echo the sentiment of my fraternity that the poorest hotel accommodation in Alberta is to be found in the Mormon country south of Lethbridge. This is indisputable. We commercial men dodge that trip if possible, for the very good reason that we love comfort in hotels and home just the same as we love our profession. Hence I would rather do any business in that territory over the long distance phone than suffer the experience of having hotel accommodation that is best described with one exception as indescribably punk.

In this regard do not imagine that any disparaging remark is intended to be conveyed to the unlicensed and so-called hotel men of that territory. They have their troubles, the Lord knows. My contention is this: that if the money sent daily from the so-called "dry belt" were absorbed in these "dry" towns for the upkeep of hotels with licenses to sell liquor that a better state of affairs would exist. In this regard I would refer any extreme anti to the fact of his

being able to secure sanitary and convenient accommodation in the hotels of Alberta where liquor is sold. This alone is a convenience worthy of serious consideration.

3. I am convinced that Provincial Prohibition does not prohibit, just as much as I am convinced that Local Option does not prohibit in the Mormon country. We in Alberta will be in the position of being able to send to Saskatchewan and British Columbia, and Saskatchewan will be in the same state as Alberta, to-wit: we can manufacture and sell for Saskatchewan but not sell in Alberta; Saskatchewan can manufacture and sell for Alberta, but not sell in Saskatchewan. Oh foolish law!

In conclusion let me say that I have raised sons, now fighting in the trenches, and that I have no interest whatever in the whisky business or the so-called "whisky ring." My object in writing is to give a pen picture of conditions as they appear to the writer in a dry territory of Alberta, and I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that I want none of it in mine. I do not wish my sons to take to the bottle. The bottle trade in the Alberta dry territory is predominant. The Liquor Ordinance as it stands today, is quite good enough for the father of ten children.

Yours truly,

A Commercial Man.

### SAMPLE BALLOT

QUESTION: Do you approve of the proposed Act, "THE LIQUOR ACT"?



YES



NO

## Concealment, Not Removal

The supporters of the Liquor Act tell all who will listen that the liquor traffic is an impurity on the body politic of the Province.

The undoubted treatment for real boils and such undesirable afflictions is to take medicine and clean the system thoroughly. No real physician would advise you to simply cover the sore and hide it from the public gaze. If this were done the result would be that in time the impurity would consume the whole body of the sufferer.

The Liquor Act is supported by those who would hide the traffic from the public gaze but still allow it to go on quietly through underground channels. Mail order, express, smuggling and moonshining excesses always spring from a liquor traffic which is concealed from the public. In time it shatters more morals than a licensed trade ever did. This was shown by the state of affairs in Alberta when the prohibitory law was wiped out in order to enable the police to administer other laws. Everyone scorned most laws because the liquor laws were so often broken.

The Liquor Act if carried, will simply be a veil drawn over a period of lawlessness. Temperance people who supported the Act will point to it with pride and boast to strangers about it, but every honest citizen of Alberta will know that liquor affairs have become absolutely and dangerously rotten.

Children will steal away to taste the hidden bottle, Policemen will be tempted with graft, Every householder is a possible retailer, Deceit, dishonesty and contempt of law will breed like flies over decaying offal.

The Liquor Act is a shame, a snare and a delusion. It would hide the liquor traffic, not wipe it out. It would conceal it from the easily-shocked traveler and leave the far worse disease of unclean politics, smugglers, moonshiners, illicit dealers, to be discovered by the curious visitor who peers beneath the surface.

We cannot afford it, it threatens our homes, it threatens the morals of our children. Do we want this viciously mischievous legislation?

## Vote "No" on July 21







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**The Store  
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Right Prices**

Those who are acquainted with the values we are offering every day need but little introduction—our prices are very attractive in every department.

## Ladies' Hose

Ladies' black, white and tan fibre silk hose, regular 35c on sale.....25c

## Ladies' Shoes

We have put on sale three lines of ladies' shoes, patent leather, tan, and vici kid. These are good values: Regular to \$5.00 on sale.....\$2.50

## Ladies' Collars

The balance of our ladies' fancy collars are on sale at a great reduction. Note the prices:  
Regular to \$1.25 on sale.....75c  
Regular 50c and 65c on sale.....40c

## Our Grocery List

1 gal pie peaches per tin.....35c	2 lbs ginger snaps.....25c
Snider's catsup, bottle.....35c	Royal Househ'd flour 98 lb \$4.00
Snider's chille sauce ".....35c	" " " 49 lb 2.05
Snider's salad dressing.....35c	Ogilvie's Centennial 98 lb 3.50
Selby peaches, per tin.....20c	Swift's Premium Ham.....25c lb
Selby pears, per tin.....20c	Lobsters, per tin.....25c
Selby apricots, per tin.....25c	Corn, peas, beans, per tin.....10c
Selby pineapple, per tin.....25c	Tomatoes, 2 tins for.....25c



## Ladies' Spring Coats

In order to clear out our stock of ladies' coats we are going to offer them at a greatly reduced price. The styles are three-quarter length, long and short made in the latest styles, a good assortment of colors.

\$10.00 coats on sale.....\$7.95  
12.00 to 13.50 coats.....9.75  
15.00 coats.....10.50  
20.00 coats.....14.75  
25.00 coats.....17.50

## Children's Dresses

We have a good variety of children's and misses' summer dresses at special prices ranging from.....50c to \$3.50

## Men's Summer Underwear

We have a large assortment of summer underwear in balbriggan, spring needle, and marine:

Balbriggan per garment.....50c  
Spring Needle per garment.....50c  
Marine per garment.....65c  
Balbriggan combinations.....\$1.00  
Spring Needle combinations.....1.25

## Straw Hats

Now is the time to buy your straw hat. We have a good assortment of the latest shapes and styles, prices ranging from.....15c to \$6.50

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Just received a shipment of clothing for summer and fall wear, all sizes perfect fitting, Prices from.....\$8.00 to \$22.50

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## Items of Interest Locally

Miss Orpha Vickers is here from Edmonton visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, of Stony Plain, are here for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Chart.

The Experimental Farm has received a shipment of fine White Wyandotte chickens from Vancouver Island.

The Adventists are holding a very successful camp meeting, there being more than three hundred in attendance.

District Deputy Grand Master Durkin, of Ponoka, installed the officers of Magnet Lodge No. 12, I.O.O.F., on Thursday night.

The annual tennis tournament for the championship of Alberta will be held on the Edmonton Tennis Club grounds during the week commencing Monday, August 16.

During July and August the Presbyterian and Methodist churches of Lacombe will hold union services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The services during July will be held in the Presbyterian church.

On Monday morning, the 5th, the incoming passenger train from the north struck a horse and buggy belonging to Glen White, at the Barnett avenue crossing, and the

horse was so badly injured that it had to be killed. The buggy was reduced to kindling and scrap iron. The horse was being driven by Mr. White's hired man, who evidently did not see the train coming till it was too late to prevent the accident.

The results of the purebred dairy competition, conducted for twelve consecutive months by the provincial department of agriculture, have been announced by Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture. The first prize, silverware to the value of two hundred dollars, has been awarded to G. E. White, Lacombe, whose cows scored 13,124 points; Michener Bros., Red Deer, were second with 12,577 points; H. J. Smith, Clover Bar, 3rd, 11,415 points, and C. A. J. Sharman, Red Deer, 4th, 10,162 points. The second prize is silverware to the value of one hundred dollars, and the third prize silverware valued at fifty dollars. The prizes were presented at Calgary exhibition yesterday by Mr. Marshall, who was responsible for the competition, and who has taken a keen interest in it since its inception.

## SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT OFFERS TROOPS FOR EUROPE

London, July 6.—A Reuter dispatch from Johannesburg, South Africa, says: "General Jan Christian Smuts (minister of interior, mines and defense of the Union of South Africa) has announced that the South African government has offered to organize a contingent of

volunteers for service in Europe and also a force of heavy artillery. He is momentarily expecting a reply from the Imperial government."

## THE GOVERNMENT WILL INVESTIGATE THE OIL COMPANIES

For some time past the Department of the Attorney General has been making a general preliminary investigation into the affairs and methods of several oil companies. This investigation has brought sufficient irregularities to the surface to justify the Government in appointing a Commission to make a full and complete enquiry into these matters, under the Act respecting Enquiries into Public Matters. As a consequence, Judge Carpenter of the District Court has been appointed a Commissioner under that Act with power to enquire into and concerning the promotion, incorporation, management and operation of the various companies and stock exchanges in the Province, including the expenses of management, investment of funds, nature of properties or claims held, the manner and cost of sale or disposal of stock, and other allied questions.

Frank Ford, Esq., K. C., of Edmonton, has been appointed by the Government as advisory counsel to the Commission, an appointment which in itself should be sufficient guarantee of the Government's desire to make the enquiry thorough.

We understand it is the wish of the Government that all assistance be given by the public to that end

so that we may be able to purge this valuable industry from wrongdoing and improper manipulation. We are authorized to say that the Attorney General will be glad to receive any and all information which will assist him and further

the objects of the Commission. All such information should be sent direct to the Attorney General's Department. The Commission will meet at Calgary on July 13 and at Edmonton at a later date to be announced.

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LAKES  
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